Geometry Honors Series Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 1 Test Review Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Block: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Word Bank

Point

Line

Plane

Collinear

Coplanar

Intersection

Line Segment

Congruent segments

Midpoint

Segment bisector

Ray

Complementary angles

Supplementary Angles

Linear Pair

Vertical Angles

Matching:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Points that lie on the same plane.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 2. The point of segment exactly halfway between the endpoints

of the segment.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3. The set of points that two or more geometric figures have in

common.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_4. A location that has neither shape nor size

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_5. Points that lie on the same line.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_6. Segments that have the same measure

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_7. Made up of points and has no thickness or width.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_8. Has one endpoint and extends indefinitely in one direction.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_9. Are two nonadjacent angles formed by two intersecting lines.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_10. Two angles with measures that have a sum of 90.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_11. A flat surface made up of points that extends infinitely in all

directions.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_12. Two angles with the measure that have a sum of 180.

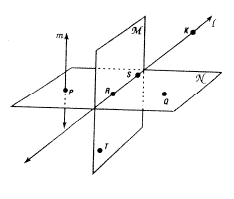
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_13. A measurable part of a line that consists of two points, called

endpoints, and all of the points between them.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_14. A pair of adjacent angles whose non-common sides are opposite rays.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_15. A segment, line, or plane that intersects a segment at its midpoint.

Use the figure at the right for questions 16 –20.

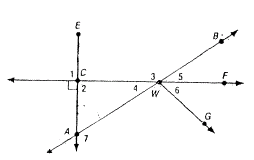


\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_16. Name three collinear points.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_17. P, Q, R, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are coplanar.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_18. Give another name for line *l*.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_19. Plane *N* and plane *M* intersect at\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_20. Name a pair of opposite rays.

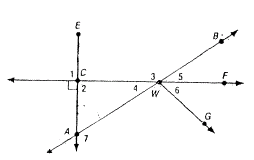
Use the figure at the right for questions 21 – 22.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_21. Which angle appears to be obtuse?

A. ∠2 B. ∠7 C. ∠5 D. ∠4

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_22. ∠4 and ∠5 are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. adjacent B. vertical C. linear pair D. complementary

Use the figure at the right for questions 23 – 26.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_23. Which angle appears to be acute?

A. ∠2 B. ∠3 C. ∠6 D. ∠AWF

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_24. ∠5 and ∠6 are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. adjacent B. vertical C. complementary D. supplementary

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_25. Which angles are supplementary?

A. ∠CWF B. ∠BWF & ∠FWA

C. ∠FWG & ∠GWA D. ∠CWB & ∠BWG

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_26. Name a right angle.

A. ∠CWF B. ∠BWF C. ∠ACW D. ∠GWA

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_27. If  bisects , name a pair of congruent segments.

A.  B.  C.  D. 

Use the figure at the right to answer questions 29 – 31.

A

D

C

B

1

2

E

3

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_29. Give another name for ∠3.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_30. Name the sides of ∠1.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_31. Name the vertex of ∠2.

4

5

6

1

2

3

Use the figure at the right to answer questions 32 – 33.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_32. If m∠2 = 27º, then m∠5 = ?\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_33. If m∠1 = 33º and m∠6 = 76º, then m∠5 = ?

Find the measure.

A

B

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_34. In inches: AB = ?

SHOW ALL WORK for the following problems.

35. **Suppose Q is between R and P**. If PQ = 3x, QR = 5x + 1, and PR = 17, find x, PQ, and QR. (Draw a Picture!)

x = \_\_\_\_\_\_

PQ = \_\_\_\_\_\_, QR = \_\_\_\_\_\_

36. Find x and the measure of  if B is the midpoint of .

A

C

B

(6x -5)

(2x+11)

x = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

AC = \_\_\_\_\_\_

37. Find the length of if W(9, -2) and T(-6, 7).

WT = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

38. Use the number line to find the measure of .



RK = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

39. If GK bisects ∠FGH and m∠FGK = (5w + 8)º and m∠FGH = 101º, find w. (Draw a Picture!)

w = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

40. Find the measure of the missing angle if m∠LMN = 141º and m∠LMO = 86º.

L

N

M

O

m∠OMN = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

41. Find the value of x and m∠2 if m∠ABC = (6x)º, m∠1 = (2x – 17 )º, and m∠2 = (5x – 1)º.

B

D

C

A

1

2

x = \_\_\_\_\_\_

m∠2 = \_\_\_\_\_\_

42. If m∠ABD = (7x + 1)º and m∠DBC = (4x + 1)º, find the value of x so that AB ⊥ BC.

A

D

C

B

x = \_\_\_\_\_\_

43. Find the midpoint of if E(6, -8) and F(-2, 7).

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

44. Find the value of x and the measure of the two angles.

(6x – 1)º

(5x – 17)º

A

D

B

E

C

x = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

m∠AEB = \_\_\_\_\_\_, m∠BEC = \_\_\_\_\_\_

45. Find the value of x and the measure of the two angles.

(6x)º

(4x + 16)º

L

R

M

P

N

x = \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

m∠LPR = \_\_\_\_\_\_, m∠MPL = \_\_\_\_\_\_

**Draw, Set up and solve for both missing angles**

46. The measure of a complementary angle is 4 times the measure of the angle. Find the measure of both angles.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_

47. The measure of a supplementary angle is 16 less than 3 times the measure of the angle. Find the measure of both angles.

\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_